L2NPRAPO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 ANTHONY RAPP AND C.D., 4 Plaintiffs, 5 20 CV 9586 (LAK) v. Remote Oral Argument 6 KEVIN SPACEY FOWLER, 7 Defendant. 8 New York, N.Y. 9 February 23, 2021 2:02 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 12 District Judge 13 APPEARANCES VIA TELEPHONE 14 GAIR, GAIR, CONASON, RUBINOWITZ, BLOOM, HERSHENHORN, STEIGMAN 15 Attorneys for Plaintiffs BY: RICHARD M. STEIGMAN RACHEL LEVIN JACOBS 16 17 KELLER, ANDERLE, LLP Attorneys for Defendant BY: CHASE SCOLNICK 18 JENNIFER KELLER 19 AND SHER TREMONTE, LLP 20 BY: MICHAEL TREMONTE 21 22 23 24 25

1 (The Court and all parties appearing telephonically) 2 (Case called) 3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for plaintiffs, are you 4 ready? 5 MR. STEIGMAN: I am. Thank you. 6 Good afternoon, your Honor. 7 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for defendant, are you 8 ready? 9 MR. SCOLNICK: We are ready. Good afternoon, your 10 Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good afternoon. I think this technically 12 is your application, Mr. Scolnick; is that right? 13 MR. SCOLNICK: That's correct. 14 THE COURT: And we, of course, are going to get into 15 the other motion also, but let's go ahead. MR. SCOLNICK: Yes, your Honor. In plaintiff's reply 16 17 to the motion in limine, they submitted what we believe to be an inappropriate piece of evidence, the declaration of 18 Dr. Block. We believe that it should be stricken from the 19 20 record because it's untimely filed. Rule 6 requires that 21 supporting evidence and declarations be filed with the initial 22 motion. This wasn't. It was filed for the first time in the 23 reply. We believe there's no basis for it to be filed for the 24 first time in the reply. It's something that should have been 25 available at the time the motion was filed.

THE COURT: How are you prejudiced?

MR. SCOLNICK: How are we prejudiced? Well, a couple of reasons, your Honor. One, we weren't able to address it in our opposition, and it appears that — it appears that it suffers from the same problems as the initial declaration of Mr. Bonavita. So really, there are more questions than answers. Had we been able to flush this out and address it in our opposition, then presumably plaintiffs would have been able to, or should have been required to, provide additional information in their reply and they still haven't done so yet, your Honor.

This, objectively, the declaration of Dr. Block is unreliable. It appears that there's no information regarding the context of the evaluation. There's no information regarding when the evaluation was conducted. It is entirely conclusionary. It doesn't really address the issues that it should. It appears, based on our limited research, that Dr. Block is not a treating physician. Although, they did not disclose it in the declaration or in their papers, it appears that Dr. Block is a retained, forensic psychiatrist, who is providing an expert opinion. Although, that was not disclosed.

Further, it appears, just looking at the text of the exhibit, that it's deliberately vague. And what I mean by that, your Honor, again, is that there's no information regarding when the visits happened, what they addressed, what

the discussions were, the context of the those and his experience with CD.

And in addition, even if the Court does consider it, it should be given little weight because, by its own admission, Dr. Block's examination was limited to a handful of hours, and there's no mention of the Vulture article. CD's participation in the Vulture article seems to directly undermine many of the conclusions in his evaluation, saying that CD would be somehow harmed if he is named by the press, or if his name is disclosed.

While, obviously, as we know, CD deliberately sought out the press, and he interviewed with Vulture; so the absence of that information is telling and speaks volumes, your Honor. It means one of two things, either CD and his attorney did not tell Dr. Block that he deliberately sought out the press and chose to make his allegations public and chose to provide the press with many details regarding his own personal life, including his allegations, including other allegations of his sexual activity, and including additional people that Vulture can go out and verify the information with; or that doctor was told not to include that in his report.

Either way, it should undermine the credibility of the declaration. And in addition, there's really nothing in the declaration that goes to the doctor's reasoning or the basis for his conclusionary statements. There's nothing in the

declaration that would differentiate or distinguish any of the alleged impact the doctor believes the disclosure would have versus the alleged problem that would go along with participating in a case of this type, including being deposed, including going to trial, including going through discovery.

All of these things are necessary in the case, and my understanding is that, based on my conversations with plaintiffs' counsel, they're not going to seek to have CD's name -- CD remain anonymous throughout the trial. So that means what we're dealing with here is a question of not when the name is disclosed -- if the name will be disclosed, whether, but when.

So given all of those factors, your Honor, given what's missing from the declaration itself, given how the declaration is suspect, and more to the heart of the motion, given that it's untimely filed, we don't believe the declaration should be considered. It should be stricken, and if it is considered, we believe it should be given very little weight.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Now, Mr. Steigman, is the last thing that Mr. Skolnik said accurate, that is to say, that you do not expect or intend to have the identity of CD remain confidential throughout the proceedings in this court?

MR. STEIGMAN: It is not, your Honor. It is not

and --

now?

(Pause)

MR. STEIGMAN: I have the volume turned up to a hundred. So I apologize to the Court. I conducted a five-hour deposition yesterday and we were okay. So I'm not sure why things are not working today, but can the Court hear me at all

THE COURT: Well, I'm hearing you right this minute.

MR. STEIGMAN: All right. I'm going to keep my voice up as best I can. The court reporter and your Honor, please tell me if you can't hear anything. And again, I apologize.

But, no, what Mr. Scolnick said does not, in fact, comport with my understanding. We do believe that his identity should be kept confidential throughout the entire proceeding. And, in fact, you know, I'm old enough to remember when, for example, the William Kennedy Smith rape trial was televised on national television, and the victim in that case testified on television and her identity — her appearance, were kept confidential at that point by the Court and the media.

So as we move forward, if the Court would grant our application, the Court can always revisit the circumstances of the confidentiality. But, no, it is not plaintiff's intention that that confidentiality ever be lifted.

And, in fact, what Mr. Scolnick says really does, I think, when the Court were to think of it that way, it really

does suggest at this point all of the factors really weigh in favor of protecting this person, who has come forward to claim, as this Court knows, that he was a victim of this man as a minor. I can certainly understand if this case goes to trial, and you will hear his testimony, and if you said to yourself, you know, this is all phony, I don't think this ever happened, he's not really victimized, this is a very popular defendant, and the world has a right to know the kind of person he is to have come forward and done a thing like this, and even after a verdict, to reveal his identity. Under those circumstances, I can see that being a very appropriate thing.

On the other hand, for the Court to hear this case and hear about statutory rape that became repressible and violent and to hear how it has affected this man's life for many years, and continues to effect his life, and says perhaps until we walk in his shoes, we can't totally understand how it affects him emotionally. And the Court would (indiscernible) -- in fact, the Court might well be persuaded that just because this man came forward and syndicated his rights as a victim, that doesn't mean the whole world has to know his identity.

So I do not agree with Mr. Scolnick's point that, at some point, his name should be out there.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Steigman, you know, you've given me precious little to work with here. This declaration of Dr. Block is subject to all of the questions that Mr. Scolnick

adverted to, both orally and in his letter. And, although to perhaps a lesser degree, the same could be said for Mr. Bonavita's declaration.

If either of these people were to be proffered as a trial witness, there would have to be a lot more disclosure about who they are, what they do, the basis for reaching any conclusions, whether they've testified in other cases in the past, their compensation. You know what it is, just as well as T.

And you are asking me to make a decision, which is not as momentous as liability or no liability, but it is pretty important in a nation that values public trials the way ours does and where the veil of secrecy you want to draw over this is potentially handicapping to the defense, which I think it is. It's not certain, but it surely is potentially.

In addition, you have what to me is a unique circumstance, and the unique circumstance is that this person did not just choose to file a lawsuit about what he claims happens, which is his right — and if it happened, it was awful, no doubt about that — he decided to go to the press with it in advance and long before he filed the lawsuit, years before he filed the lawsuit.

And the people he talked to at the magazine, they know who he is. They, obviously, disclosed who he is to other people to whom they spoke to try to verify, to the extent they

could, his story, and that's hard to reconcile with the opinions I'm being asked to take on very little disclosure.

MR. STEIGMAN: If I could, your Honor, let me take the last part first. I understand that a Court typically would find it inconsequential to say that a plaintiff went to the press and is now seeking anonymity. This is a very specific unusual circumstance. And when my client went forward and gave that interview, at that time, he (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: We're losing you again.

MR. STEIGMAN: Okay. I apologize. The only thing I can do is call in, if that would be better.

THE COURT: Well, you were doing all right there for a bit, but as you move away from the microphone, it gets worse.

MR. STEIGMAN: I'll stay on top of it. Again, I apologize. Please let me know -- if I can't wait --

THE COURT: Nobody is faulting you. This is tough for everybody.

MR. STEIGMAN: I can't wait until we're all in the same room.

But let me make this point, your Honor. I think, for the most part, I would think a Court would be most concerned about parties going to the press when they're trying to influence the outcome of a case, when they try to influence potential jurors. That seems, to me, the biggest harm in parties talking to the press.

This is such a unique circumstance because at the time he gave that interview, this case was time barred. He wasn't doing it to settle litigation or to influence jurors. The statute of limitations, at that point, had been gone for many years and --

THE COURT: That really isn't the point. The point is that if disclosure of his identity would cause him the grievous harms you say -- and I don't know, maybe it would, maybe it wouldn't -- how do you reconcile that with his voluntarily having gone to the press?

MR. STEIGMAN: But they did not reveal his name.

THE COURT: He had no assurance going in that that would be the outcome of his going to the press.

MR. STEIGMAN: Well, he was given that assurance, and they kept their word. His name was not publicly revealed.

THE COURT: Yes, but in the article they wrote, they said they spoke with people close to him, who said that he had spoken about the relationship with Spacey as far back as the 1990s. Now, they couldn't have done that without saying to these people, allegedly close to him, who he was.

MR. STEIGMAN: That's true. But, your Honor, I don't think it follows that the people close to him, who know this happened, equates to, well, therefore, it's not so important to him if the entire world hears about it. I just don't think that follows.

THE COURT: But he took that chance by talking.

MR. STEIGMAN: It hasn't happened. There hasn't been a public revelation. Now, the statute of limitations changed, and he came forward to make this accusation, to say what happened to him. You know, your Honor, all I can tell you, as an officer of the court, most of the time I'm (indiscernible) — I'm normally arguing something that has a litigation advantage.

I am telling you that is not our purpose here. I do not believe that this actually hamstrings the defendant's ability to defend the case. They have the identity. They can perform appropriate investigations and share it with anyone with whom they need to tell to properly defend the allegations in this case.

And I can tell you, this means everything to this man. There is a shame that goes to the -- I'm not going to get -- they can defend it. They can say it didn't happen, but for the purposes of this motion, I would ask the Court to accept that these are our claims, that he was raped as a teenager, that there is a self-loathing and shame that goes with that that.

As I said, perhaps unless you've experienced it, you can't quite walk in that person's shoes, and I know what it means to him. I know what it means to him. And all we're saying, at this stage of the litigation, is allow him to proceed with these claims without the world knowing his

identity, not so we can get an edge in the case but because of what effect it will have on him and how much it means.

You say there's precious little to work with. We provided the declaration of a treater, who has seen him over the years, and declaration of the plaintiff himself, who talked about how devastating this public revelation would be.

When the defendant raised the issue that this licensed social worker who, under Pennsylvania law, is permitted to provide psychotherapy and form such opinions, and we believe a perfectly adequate declaration, and when defendant and the Court as well raised the issue as well, this is not a medical doctor, we did, in reply, in response to that issue, raise in opposition, submit an affidavit from a retained psychiatrist.

This is a retained expert, Dr. Block. And by the way, expert disclosures are not even required yet. I believe they're due on Friday, but we submitted the affidavit to say he concurs with the opinion. So I really do believe the Court has an adequate record. I do think the Court can take note of the precedent and note of what we're talking about here. It just doesn't seem to me very far flung to suggest that the world knowing his identity would have an impact on him.

I do not believe that with the defendant having his name and their ability to use it to question people or to gather information, they really are prejudiced. They haven't specifically suggested any. The Court can always revisit it,

and I tell you, this is so important. Not that it's going to help us win, but it's going to do damage to a human being if the Court decides that the public interest in knowing who this is is more important than his confidentiality.

THE COURT: The expert disclosure you're going to make this week, will that include opinions on this subject and from both witnesses?

MR. STEIGMAN: I'd rather not answer that, Judge. I don't know -- I don't know the answer to that. If the Court would find that instructive with respect to this motion, then my answer is, yes, we certainly can do that, but I hadn't discussed or thought about that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Scolnick?

MR. SCOLNICK: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to make a few points in response, and first, it's just to underscore the importance and significance of CD going forward and making the choice to speak to the press, making the choice to reveal his name to the press, making the choice to have the press go out and speak with people in his life, a number of people.

And he took that chance, and he took the chance that his name could be disclosed because he wanted to go public, because he wanted to avail himself of the press. And he shouldn't be able to use the press as a sword and a shield to make these very damaging allegations behind the cloak of

anonymity so that we can't adequately respond or defend ourselves.

Now, to address the second point, which is there is no litigation advantage, I strongly disagree. I couldn't disagree any more, your Honor. The case law itself demonstrates that there is an overwhelming prejudice to someone in Mr. Fowler's position, to someone who is trying to defend themselves against an anonymous accuser.

While it's true that we have CD's information, the point is any other potential witnesses, any other potential witnesses who could aid our defense, who could contradict CD's allegations that we believe and we are confident are not accurate and are false, we don't have access to those people. We don't have access to those people because they don't know about the case, because CD is continuing to plead anonymously, to hide his identity, while he continues to make these hurtful, damaging and false allegations against Mr. Fowler.

And, your Honor, we don't need to look past the Southern District case law that says, and I quote, concealing the name of a party can deprive a litigant and the Court of a chance that a yet-unknown witness that upon learning the facts about the case, knows to step forward with valuable information about the events or the credibility of witnesses. And that's not --

THE COURT: What's the case you're quoting?

MR. SCOLNICK: Doe v. Del Rio, which is 241 F.R.D. 154, 159, that's Southern District of New York 2006. But there's also another quote from Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, which is a Supreme Court case, 448 U.S. 555 at 596, and that was Justice Brennan stating, and I quote: Public trials come to the attention of key witnesses unknown to the parties.

And there are more cases, if the Court would like, but the point is is that this is not speculative, your Honor. This is real. CD made a choice to bring this case. He made a choice to go to the press. He made a choice to file a public case. We have a due process right and a need to defend ourselves. Mr. Fowler has that right, and he cannot do that adequately, completely consistent with due process while CD maintains anonymity and hides from potential witnesses. And, your Honor, the cases I cited, by the way, are in our opposition, along with others.

THE COURT: You're not suggesting that there's a due process right to the identity irrespective of other considerations, are you? That is to say, to have the identity public as opposed to available to you?

MR. SCOLNICK: I think it does infringe on our due process rights, your Honor, to not be able to adequately defend ourselves, to have someone plead anonymously so we don't have access, full access, to the available evidence and witnesses,

the witnesses who would be available if this were public. And I can --

THE COURT: Isn't it very well established that, on a proper showing, the pleadings need not contain the name of a party?

MR. SCOLNICK: I believe there is case law to that effect, your Honor, but again, it is the exception. It's the exception that the party who is trying to proceed anonymously must prove, and there are the Doe factors that are in the Second Circuit. And we've analyzed those Doe factors, and clearly, clearly CD has not met his burden with respect to any of them. And I think we've provided the case law and the argument. And I'd be happy to recite some of that today, but again, it is the exception not the rule for a variety of reasons.

The public's need to access the information, that's a very important right. The First Amendment right of the press and the people and also, your Honor, more importantly, the right to Mr. Fowler, which is what we've been discussing so far, all of those rights are infringed. All of those interests are undermined when a litigant is permitted to proceed anonymously.

And again, we've addressed those factors. I'd be happy to address them all again, the anonymity factors, your Honor. But again, it is plaintiff's burden to prove each and

every one of those, and if he hasn't provided sufficient evidence, which he hasn't, then those factors must weigh against anonymity.

And, your Honor, what we have here is — they have several ways of making the allegations, and what I hear from the plaintiffs is that they're beating the drum again and again, assuming that this abuse happened, and then asking you, based on that assumption, to adopt the rest of their argument. But again, that issue is in dispute. We strongly dispute the allegations, and we should have the ability to defend ourselves. And again, that is necessary. And as I said before, your Honor, I'd be happy to address the law. I'm prepared to do so today, the defense factors.

THE COURT: That's not necessary.

Okay. Any closing words, Mr. Steigman?

MR. STEIGMAN: Thank you, Judge. You know, there is a case, Doe v. Colgate in which the plaintiff did go to the press, and the Court did find that disclosure of his name was still inappropriate.

And, of course, Judge, I'm not here asking for summary judgment, and that this Court should decide today that the plaintiff's allegations are true and the defendant has no right to defend them. He does, and that, I assume, may well be a question of fact that gets determined at trial. But when it comes to anonymity, I certainly think that the Court should

mostly heed what the plaintiff is saying (indiscernible) and what both the treating social worker and the psychiatrist are saying (indiscernible) the effect has had on him and what the public revelation (indiscernible) have on him --

THE COURT: Repeat the last part.

MR. STEIGMAN: When you talk about this issue of prejudice, these are things that happened behind closed doors 30 years ago. They know the context of when they met, and the classes that the plaintiff took, and all of the things and all of the people that they need to talk to who might help them, if they think they can find someone to provide relevant information.

And the idea that, well, we need his name so we can put it out there because now people will come out of the woodwork, 30 years later, to help Kevin Spacey and provide information against the plaintiff is farfetched. It does not outweigh, in any way, the plaintiff's need for confidentiality here.

THE COURT: Yes, but the whole premise here is there's a need for confidentiality, and that's what I'm being asking to decide, and you've given me not very much to work with, I must say. So I'm going to wait until you make your expert disclosures. You disclose what you want to disclose.

It would seem to me that if we were dealing with the admissibility of the testimony of these witnesses at trial, it

would either be everything rule 26 requires, or possibly somewhat less but not much less, I'll let you be the judge. But I'm not going to simply assume that because you hired a psychiatrist, who has never treated this fellow, who said, oh, yes, I agree with the social worker, that that would even be admissible at a trial. And I question whether I should rely on it here.

I know nothing about the man, nothing, or the circumstances in which any of this happened, or the basis for his opinion. And as to the treating, well, that's a slightly different situation, but it is pretty conclusionary. And it doesn't come to grips with the issue that is pre-eminent, in my mind, which is how you can reconcile this position with what he did in 2017, going to the press with this story at a time where there was no litigation advantage. I assume you're right about that. I haven't independently verified it, but I assume that.

That's a hard question for me. So I'll wait and see what you decide to say about it, and then we'll see where we are. But I appreciate the presentations. I regard this as, obviously, a very serious issue. The misconduct that is charged here is extremely serious, if it occurred, and if it didn't, it's equally serious in a different way. It's very important that I not simply make an assumption here, at least it is to me.

MR. SCOLNICK: And, your Honor, if I can briefly

respond? I think that there is sufficient evidence in the record for you to make your decision. We have the information that was submitted in connection with the motion, which we believe is clearly insufficient. We have the information that was submitted in connection with the reply, which doesn't do any more.

We believe that this has gone on quite a bit, and that we've already been prejudiced by the inability to fully access discovery and these witnesses. And I note also, your Honor, for the record, that there's no indication that CD has raised this issue with any treater before the motion was filed. And there's really nothing in the declaration of Mr. Bonavita or of Dr. Block that says any different.

And I understand that the Court is being very careful and giving them every opportunity to meet the burden, but the time has passed. The motion is filed. The reply is filed.

And, your Honor, just one more piece of information that I can say that we've learned since the motions have been filed, and this is through the deposition of Mr. Rapp, who is the other plaintiff. It appears that not only has CD gone out publicly and made these public statements, but he's also reached out to at least one other potential plaintiff indirectly, because that was Mr. Rapp, and pushed him to file this case.

So again, this is someone who is taking full advantage

of his temporary anonymity, we hope temporary, and making these harmful allegations and finding others to do the same. This is not consistent with someone who is going to be harmed by these allegations going public, especially in light of what's going to come in discovery, including the deposition, including at trial.

And it's not reasonably likely, your Honor, that CD would be able to maintain his anonymity through trial. It just doesn't happen. I understand that opposing counsel raised what I believe to be a criminal case, which was televised many years ago, but unlike that case, again, CD has made the choice to file this case and do so publicly and go to the press.

THE COURT: Mr. Scolnick, you said he reached out to Mr. Rapp.

MR. SCOLNICK: Yes.

THE COURT: Tell me about the circumstances, please.

MR. SCOLNICK: Your Honor, I don't have the quote from the text, but my recollection is that there was another actor, and CD asked the actor to reach out to Mr. Rapp to see if he was interested in joining him in litigation and filing a case, a case for money. That man was — this was, I believe, was earlier this year — I'm sorry, earlier 2020 or late 2019.

THE COURT: Before or after this case was filed?

MR. SCOLNICK: Before the case was filed. So before the case -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: And so this other actor knows who he is, too?

MR. SCOLNICK: Yes, your Honor. So I think we're finding there's a growing number of people who are aware of this. It's not that — and remember where we started, on page 15 of plaintiff's motion. They claim that the press was unaware of his identity. Now we know that not to be true, and every time we keep digging, there are more and more people who are aware of this man's identity. Not only, as the Court correctly noted, not only just the author of the article, Mr. Jung, but also all the other witnesses.

And now we're finding out, through the deposition, that there are even more witnesses from Mr. Rapp -- Mr. Rapp's deposition, there are even more witnesses who are aware of CD's allegations. And CD is affirmatively reaching out, indirectly, to find other plaintiffs.

And again, it's our argument, your Honor, that this has gone on long enough. And I assume that there will be more people when we keep poking around. But the bottom line is, we're on a very short timeline here, and we need to prepare for trial. We need to find these witnesses.

THE COURT: Is there a deposition transcript that supports this reaching out to Mr. Rapp thing that you just dropped into this?

MR. SCOLNICK: I think we got the transcript maybe

Friday night or Saturday, your Honor.

MR. STEIGMAN: Jeff, my understanding is the other actor is Mr. Rapp, the co-plaintiff, who we represent.

MR. SCOLNICK: Just to clarify, Mr. Rapp is the co-plaintiff, but the other person who CD reached out to was a third party, not Mr. Rapp directly. So that means there's, in addition to Mr. Rapp, there's at least one other person who is aware of this.

THE COURT: You better file the relevant piece of the deposition transcript.

MR. SCOLNICK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any objection to that, Mr. Steigman?

MR. STEIGMAN: No, your Honor. It's worth noting, by the way, Mr. -- when I said this was no litigation advantage, Mr. Rapp is not proceeding anonymously, nor have we ever sought that. He has his own celebrity. He has made his peace with making these allegations public to him, and we haven't asked the Court that. So again, I just -- it's not a game. You know, it's something very important to our client.

THE COURT: No, look, Mr. Steigman, I don't for a second question the motives of counsel here, not for one second. You have a job to do, and I respect it. And you're doing what you feel your client needs and/or wants, and I'm trying to get to the bottom of the question of needs.

MR. STEIGMAN: Yes, your Honor.

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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. SCOLNICK: Your Honor, we will file the
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      supplemental evidence today.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Anything else before we sign
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      off?
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               MR. STEIGMAN: Not from me. Thank you, your Honor.
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      Thank you for your time.
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               MR. SCOLNICK: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, counsel. I appreciate
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      it.
               (Adjourned)
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